Vasoreactive Response to Maternal Hyperoxygenation in the Fetus With Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome

Anita Szwast, MD; Zhiyun Tian, MD; Margaret McCann, RDMS; Denise Donaghue, RN, MSN; Jack Rychik, MD

Background—Cardiopulmonary interactions play an important role in the pathophysiology of hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS). Pulmonary vasculopathy has been identified, especially in those with restrictive/intact atrial septum. Responsiveness of the pulmonary vasculature to maternal hyperoxygenation (MH) may provide a tool to assess the degree of pulmonary vasculopathy present before birth.

Methods and Results—Doppler echocardiography was performed in 27 normal and 43 HLHS fetuses. In HLHS, sampling was repeated after 10 minutes of MH with 60% FiO₂ and after 5 minutes of recovery. Sampling was performed in the proximal, midportion, and distal branch pulmonary artery (PA). Pulsatility index (PI) was used as a measure of vascular impedance. Of the HLHS fetuses, 34 had an open interatrial septum and 9 had a restrictive/intact atrial septum. At birth, 5 fetuses underwent immediate intervention on the interatrial septum. Middle cerebral artery PI was lower in HLHS versus normal fetuses (P<0.001). There was no difference in UA, DA, or branch PA PI between normal fetuses and those with HLHS. MH led to a significant decrease in PI at each of the PA sites sampled in fetuses with an open atrial septum (P<0.001); however, there was no significant change in the PI in fetuses that required immediate intervention on the atrial septum at birth. Using a cutoff value of <10% vasoreactivity, the sensitivity of MH testing for determining need for immediate intervention at birth is 100% (0.46 to 1.0); specificity, 94% (0.78 to 0.99); positive predictive value, 71% (0.30 to 0.95); and negative predictive value, 100% (0.86 to 1.0). No untoward effects were seen with MH.

Conclusions—PA vasoreactivity to MH occurs in the fetus with HLHS. MH testing accurately identifies fetuses requiring urgent postnatal intervention at birth and may be used to select candidates for fetal atrial septoplasty. (Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2010;3:172-178.)

Key Words: congenital heart defects ■ fetal echocardiography ■ oxygen ■ hypoplastic left heart syndrome

Hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) is one of the most challenging forms of congenital heart disease to treat; however, survival in the current era continues to improve.1 Paralleling the improvement in operative outcome is the increased frequency of prenatal diagnosis of HLHS.2 Fetal echocardiography allows for an early and accurate diagnosis of this anomaly, allows for the opportunity to investigate the unique cardiovascular physiology of this anomaly in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters of pregnancy, and facilitates the ability to implement immediate management at birth.3-5 Understanding the developmental aspects of HLHS before birth can provide new knowledge and the potential for new treatment strategies that may contribute to improved outcomes in the future.

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Critical to a successful postnatal strategy for HLHS is the status of the pulmonary vasculature, of which little is known before birth. Whereas only a small proportion of the overall fetal cardiac output is normally directed into the pulmonary vasculature, this flow is critical for healthy pulmonary vascular development.6-9 In the fetus with HLHS, the entire cardiac output must traverse the main pulmonary artery, and the quantity of blood flow directed into the branch pulmonary arteries may differ from normal. In addition, blood returning from the pulmonary vasculature via the pulmonary veins must cross the atrial septum from left atrium to right; hence, the degree of patency of the atrial septum influences the capacity for pulmonary venous drainage from the lungs.

Infants with HLHS and a restrictive or intact atrial septum have a particularly poor prognosis.4,10,11 Obstruction to left atrial egress leads to marked changes in the pulmonary vasculature, which may persist despite successful opening of the atrial septum and decompression of the left atrium after birth.4,10,11 Postnatal autopsy studies have demonstrated “arterialization” of the pulmonary veins and dilation of the lymphatics.12-14 A mechanism for evaluating the prenatal status of the pulmonary vasculature in the fetus with HLHS...
would be of great value because it could identify the fetus that could benefit from either prenatal intervention or immediate, urgent postnatal care.

In our study, we sought to investigate the pulmonary vasculature in the fetus with HLHS by assessing for changes in the Doppler derived pulsatility index (PI), a surrogate measure of vascular impedance, within the branch pulmonary arteries in response to maternal hyperoxygenation (MH). In normal fetuses, a decrease in vascular impedance in response to MH occurs after 31 weeks gestation, termed pulmonary vasoreactivity. Lack of vasoreactivity in response to MH has served as a useful clinical tool in predicting lethal pulmonary hypoplasia in conditions such as congenital diaphragmatic hernia, renal abnormalities, or chronic premature rupture of membranes. We hypothesized that fetuses with HLHS and an abnormal pulmonary vascular bed caused by atrial septal restriction would not demonstrate normal vasoreactivity in response to MH, thereby accurately identifying fetuses at risk.

The purpose of our study was to (1) establish a protocol and determine the safety of MH in the fetus with HLHS, (2) describe the response of the pulmonary vasculature to MH in the fetus with an open atrial septum, and (3) determine whether the response of the pulmonary vasculature to MH could correctly discriminate between the well newborn with HLHS and the one who will need immediate, urgent left atrial decompression at birth.

Methods

Study Population

A cross-sectional, prospective investigation was undertaken. The study population consisted of pregnant women referred for fetal echocardiography to the Fetal Heart Program at the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia from January 2004 to September 2008. Inclusion criteria consisted of singleton fetuses with HLHS and no extracardiac anatomic abnormalities and normal uteroplacental function. As controls for comparison, fetuses with normal cardiovascular anatomy, normal uteroplacental function, and no extracardiac anatomic abnormalities of hemodynamic significance were recruited. Fetuses were excluded for gestational age <18 weeks or >40 weeks, persistent nonsinus rhythm, or a maternal condition potentially affecting fetal hemodynamics, such as gestational diabetes, thyroid disease, or preeclampsia. Institutional review board permission for the study was granted (Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia Institutional Review Board No. 2004-10-3948).

Fetal Echocardiography

A complete standard-of-care fetal echocardiogram was performed in room air. For each study, multiple tomographic views of the fetal heart were obtained using a Siemens Sequoia 512 coupled with a 6C2 transducer. After confirming the presence of either normal or HLHS anatomy, informed consent for study participation was obtained. In normal and HLHS fetuses, vascular impedance was measured using the pulsatility index [PI=(peak systolic velocity−end-diastolic velocity)/mean velocity]. PI values were measured in the umbilical artery (UA), middle cerebral artery (MCA), and ductus arteriosus (DA). As previous investigators have demonstrated, Doppler signals vary, based on location of sampling within the pulmonary vasculature. To standardize an MH protocol for future studies, we chose to obtain PI values from 3 specific sites within the pulmonary artery: the proximal, mid, and distal PA locations. The proximal PA was defined as the first segment just distal to the take-off from the patent DA (PA 1); the mid PA was the most distal aspect of the pulmonary artery in the extraparenchymal segment, just before the vessel enters the lung parenchyma (PA 2); and the distal PA was defined as the intraparenchymal segment at the first branching point within the lung (PA 3) (Figure 1). Either the right or left pulmonary artery was selected for analysis, based on the position of the fetus with an angle of interrogation <10°. The right, left, and combined ventricular cardiac outputs indexed to estimated gestational weight were recorded as previously described. Qualitative assessments of right ventricular function and degree of tricuspid regurgitation were made. In HLHS fetuses, the right ventricular cardiac output (RVCO) was recorded alone, as the left ventricular cardiac output was assumed to be negligible. For all parameters, 3 measurements were made at the time of examination and the results were averaged for further analysis.

Normal fetuses (n=27) were scanned only once while the mother was breathing room air. HLHS fetuses (n=43) were scanned according to a 3-phase protocol: room air, MH, and recovery. During MH, the mother was administered 100% FiO2 via a nonrebreather face mask at 8L of flow, effectively providing an FiO2 of 60% for 10 minutes. This protocol for MH has been previously established as an effective means for delivering supplemental oxygen to the fetus. The fetal echocardiogram was repeated while the mother was breathing 60% oxygen, and the study parameters listed above were recorded. Oxygen was then discontinued for at least 5 minutes and follow-up imaging was performed while the mother was now breathing room air (recovery phase). During this recovery phase, qualitative assessments of right ventricular function, graded as either normal or depressed, and degree of tricuspid regurgitation, graded as either none, trivial or mild, moderate, or severe, were made to ensure that MH did not cause any harmful changes in these parameters. In addition, the DA and UA were reimaged to ensure that MH did not cause either ductal constriction, as previously defined as a pulsatility index in the DA <1.9, or placental insufficiency. Fetuses with HLHS underwent 1 or more examinations during gestation according to the protocol outlined above.

In HLHS fetuses, an assessment of the interatrial communication was performed. The atrial septum was considered intact if there was no opening seen on 2D imaging and no flow across was seen on color Doppler flow mapping. The interatrial communication was considered restrictive if the 2D measurement was <3 mm, if there was flow acceleration across the patent foramen ovale >1 m/s with no return to baseline, and if the pulmonary venous Doppler flow pattern revealed significant reversal in the pulmonary veins with atrial contraction, as previously described. In all fetuses deemed to have a restrictive interatrial communication, the last examination performed before delivery was after 32.9 weeks of gestation.

Figure 1. Sites of PA sampling via Doppler echocardiography.

Postnatal Data

Postnatal data were obtained on each HLHS fetus that underwent care at our institution. Postnatal data included oxygen saturation at birth, pH, PaO2, and PacO2 from initial arterial blood gas, weight at birth, inspired oxygen content and requirement for mechanical ventilation, and degree of tricuspid regurgitation.
Results

Study Population
There were 27 normal control and 43 HLHS fetuses enrolled in the study. Each HLHS fetus underwent 1 or more evaluations over the course of gestation for a total of 68 echocardiographic evaluations. Of the HLHS fetuses, 9 had a restrictive/intact interatrial communication and 34 HLHS fetuses had an open interatrial communication.

Statistical Analysis
All continuous variables were normally distributed. Consequentially, for each parameter, the mean and standard deviations were calculated. For the purposes of statistical analysis, only the first scan of each HLHS fetus during the phase I baseline, room air study was compared with the frequency-matched normal control population via unpaired Student t tests. HLHS fetuses were subdivided into groups depending on whether there was an open (n = 34) versus restrictive/intact atrial septum (n = 9). Paired Student t tests were used to compare HLHS phase I baseline room air studies to HLHS phase II MH studies. For the purposes of statistical analysis, only the last scan before delivery of each HLHS fetus was included in this phase of the analysis because vasoreactivity in response to MH has only been reported in normal fetuses after 31 weeks gestation. Analysis was performed for the entire HLHS cohort as well as the subgroups with an open and with a restrictive/intact interatrial communication. Within the subgroup analysis, adjustments for multiple comparisons were made with the Bonferroni correction. To assess safety of MH before delivery of each HLHS fetus was included in this phase of the study. There were no significant differences in gestational age, estimated fetal weight, UA PI, DA PI, mid PA PI, or distal PA PI. MCA PI was significantly lower in the HLHS group than in the normal control group. In addition, the indexed RVCO for the HLHS population was lower than the indexed combined cardiac output (CCO) for the normal control population, as we have previously reported. Importantly, no significant ductal constriction was noted with MH, although it did not reach statistical significance (P = 0.053).

Comparison of Normal Fetuses to HLHS Fetuses During Room Air
Table 1 summarizes the results for the normal control population compared with the first scan of the HLHS population during the room air phase of the study. There were no significant differences in gestational age, estimated fetal weight, UA PI, DA PI, mid PA PI, or distal PA PI. MCA PI was significantly lower in the HLHS group than in the normal control group. In addition, the indexed RVCO for the HLHS population was lower than the indexed combined cardiac output (CCO) for the normal control population, as we have previously reported. The proximal PA PI trended lower in the normal control population compared with the HLHS population, although it did not meet statistical significance (P = 0.053).

Comparison of Room Air HLHS Fetuses to MH HLHS Fetuses
Table 2 illustrates the comparison between the HLHS cohort during the room air phase of the study to the HLHS cohort during MH. With MH, there was no significant change in the indexed RVCO. There was a trend toward an increase in the MCA PI with MH, although it did not meet statistical significance. There was a statistically significant decrease in the proximal (PA1), mid (PA2), and distal (PA3) pulmonary artery PI during MH, with the greatest degree of change taking place at PA3.

Comparison of HLHS Fetuses During Room Air, MH, and Recovery
There was no significant difference in the PI of the DA or in the UA in the room air study compared with MH study or to the recovery study (Table 3). The PI in the DA increased slightly in response to MH, although it did not reach statistical significance. Importantly, no significant ductal constriction was noted with MH. There was no significant change in the degree of tricuspid regurgitation between the phases of the study. In the baseline studies, there were 36 fetuses with trivial or mild tricuspid regurgitation, 5 with moderate regurgitation, and 1 with severe regurgitation. In the MH and recovery phases, there were 39 fetuses with trivial or mild regurgitation, 3 with moderate regurgitation, and none with severe regurgitation (P = 0.10). Similarly, there were no significant changes in qualitative right

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**Table 1. Room Air: Normal Fetuses Versus HLHS Fetuses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Normal (n=27)</th>
<th>HLHS (n=43)</th>
<th>P Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age, wk</td>
<td>30.1±4.5</td>
<td>29.6±5.0</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetal weight, kg</td>
<td>1.66±0.76</td>
<td>1.59±0.91</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UA PI</td>
<td>1.15±0.21</td>
<td>1.18±0.23</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCA PI</td>
<td>2.17±0.40</td>
<td>1.76±0.31</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA PI</td>
<td>2.85±0.29</td>
<td>2.94±0.32</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1 PI</td>
<td>3.16±0.40</td>
<td>3.42±0.54</td>
<td>0.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 2 PI</td>
<td>3.44±0.53</td>
<td>3.60±0.58</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 3 PI</td>
<td>3.93±0.72</td>
<td>4.07±0.69</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCO or RVCO, mL/kg/min</td>
<td>457±71</td>
<td>414±89</td>
<td>0.047*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are expressed as mean ± SD. RA indicates room air; MH, maternal hyperoxegenation; UA, umbilical artery; MCA, middle cerebral artery; DA, ductus arteriosus; PA, pulmonary artery; CCO, combined cardiac output; RVCO, right ventricular cardiac output; PI, pulsatility index.

*P value calculated using independent-samples t test.

**Table 2. Comparison of HLHS Conditions (RA Versus MH)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>RA</th>
<th>MH</th>
<th>P Value*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCA PI</td>
<td>1.59±0.36</td>
<td>1.67±0.29</td>
<td>0.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 1 PI</td>
<td>3.2±0.59</td>
<td>2.85±0.43</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 2 PI</td>
<td>3.53±0.59</td>
<td>3.1±0.48</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 3 PI</td>
<td>4.1±0.68</td>
<td>3.35±0.52</td>
<td>&lt;0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVCO, mL/kg/min</td>
<td>415±96</td>
<td>419±104</td>
<td>0.625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are expressed as mean ± SD. RA indicates room air; MH, maternal hyperoxegenation; PA, pulmonary artery; RVCO, right ventricular cardiac output; PI, pulsatility index.

*P value calculated using paired t test.
ventricular function between the phases of the studies. In the room air studies, there were 42 fetuses with good function and 1 fetus with depressed function. In the MH and recovery phases, there were 43 fetuses with good function and no fetuses with depressed function (P=1.0).

Differences in Response to MH Between Fetuses With HLHS–Open Atrial Septum Versus HLHS, Restrictive/Intact Atrial Septum
Tables 4 and 5 list the change in response to MH in HLHS fetuses with an open (n=34) compared with a restrictive/intact atrial septum (n=9), respectively. There was a significant decrease in PI for all 3 PA sites in the HLHS–open atrial septum group. However, there was no significant decrease in PI for all 3 PA sites in the HLHS–restrictive/intact atrial septum group.

Trends in Pulmonary Vasoreactivity According to Gestational Age in HLHS Fetuses With Open Versus Restrictive/Intact Intratral Septum
Figure 2 demonstrates the scatterplot of the greatest percentage change in PI with MH at either the proximal (PA1), mid (PA2), or distal (PA3) pulmonary artery versus gestational age in HLHS fetuses with an open (n=34) and with a restrictive intratral (n=9) communication. Fetuses who required a postnatal intervention are labeled with a “1,” whereas fetuses who did not require a postnatal intervention at birth are labeled with a “0.” In fetuses with an open intratral septum, vasoreactivity increased over the course of gestation. By regression analysis, the observed trend was statistically significant (F=43, P=0.046, according to the equation y=0.179x+28.2). The value of R²=0.12, however, is low, suggesting significant variability in the acquisition of vasoreactivity in HLHS fetuses with an open intratral communication. In contrast, in the 9 fetuses with a restrictive intratral communication, there was no significant trend in vasoreactivity over the course of gestation (F=0.48, P=0.51, according to the equation y=−1.159x+52.6).

Postnatal Findings
Postnatal data were available for 38 of 43 HLHS fetuses. In our prenatal cohort, there were 2 terminations of pregnancy and 3 fetuses delivered at outside hospitals. Of the 5 fetuses with no postnatal data available, 4 had open intratral
Communications and 1 had a restrictive interatrial communication. At birth, 9 neonates (24%) required supplemental oxygen, and 11 neonates (29%) required mechanical ventilation before surgery. Of those requiring supplemental oxygen, 6 of 9 (67%) were deemed to have a restrictive/intact atrial septum prenatally. Of the 30 fetuses deemed to have an open interatrial communication, none required an immediate intervention on the atrial septum postnatally. Of the 8 fetuses with a restrictive interatrial communication, 5 required an immediate intervention on the interatrial septum at birth. One had a surgical atrial septectomy and died before stage 1. Four neonates had a stent placed across the atrial septum in the catheterization laboratory and 3 of these neonates survived to discharge from the hospital. All of these 5 fetuses who required immediate intervention of the interatrial septum had <10% vasoreactivity on the last scan before delivery. Based on the findings of this study, we defined a cutoff value for vasoreactivity in response to MH in HLHS fetuses of <10% on the last scan before delivery. Using this cutoff value of <10% vasoreactivity on the final scan performed after 31 weeks gestation, the sensitivity of MH vasoreactivity testing for determining the need for intervention on the atrial septum was 100% (0.46 to 1.0); specificity, 94% (0.78 to 0.99); positive predictive value, 71% (0.30 to 0.95); and negative predictive value, 100% (0.86 to 1.0). In our cohort, there were 2 false-positive test results, defined as no need for urgent intervention on the interatrial septum with <10% vasoreactivity on the last scan before delivery. One fetus, scanned at 37.1 weeks gestation, had an open interatrial septum and did not require supplemental oxygen at birth. Conversely, the other fetus, scanned at 32.9 weeks gestation, had a restrictive interatrial septum prenatally. At birth, this baby required intubation with 25% FiO2 in the neonatal period and then proceeded nonurgently to a stage I reconstruction.

Discussion

MH testing is a safe and useful tool to assess the pulmonary vasculature in fetuses with HLHS. There were no adverse consequences associated with MH testing. Through all phases of testing, qualitative assessments of right ventricular function and degree of tricuspid regurgitation remained the same. Moreover, there was no significant change in RVCO with MH. Finally, there was no ductal constriction noted during MH or during the recovery period.

MH testing correctly identified HLHS fetuses that required urgent intervention on the interatrial septum at birth. None of the HLHS fetuses with appropriate vasoreactivity on the last scan before delivery required an urgent intervention on the interatrial septum at birth. In fact, 2 fetuses deemed to have a restrictive interatrial communication by previously published criteria12,26,28 were vasoreactive in response to MH in late 3rd-trimester testing. At birth, both babies had good oxygen saturations while breathing room air. Figure 3 illustrates the pulmonary venous Doppler flow patterns and vasoreactivity testing for 1 of these fetuses. Rasanen15 defined vasoreactivity as a decrease in the pulsatility index of the PA >20% after 31 weeks gestation in normal fetuses. Based on review of our results, however, we defined vasoreactivity in our HLHS cohort as a decline in the PI of >10% at any branch point.

Figure 3. Top panel illustrates pulmonary venous Doppler flow pattern in a fetus with HLHS and a restrictive interatrial communication. The bottom 2 panels demonstrate MH testing for this same fetus; middle panel demonstrates the distal PA Doppler flow pattern during the room air phase of the study; bottom panel demonstrates this Doppler flow pattern during maternal hyperoxegenation.

HLHS fetuses with <10% in the PI at any branch point were considered to be nonvasoreactive in response to MH. Vasoreactivity was noted as early as 24 weeks gestation in 1 fetus with a restrictive interatrial communication. A second fetus with a restrictive interatrial communication demonstrated vasoreactivity at 26 weeks gestation but lost vasoreactivity by 32 weeks gestation. Indeed, by providing a window for intervention, MH testing may prove useful when deciding on a fetal intervention to open up a restrictive interatrial communication. We propose the routine incorporation of MH testing for late 3rd-trimester HLHS fetuses to assess the health of the pulmonary vasculature and to identify fetuses at greatest risk for postnatal pulmonary venous obstruction.

Our study suggests that pulmonary vascular impedance is similar in HLHS fetuses compared with normal control fetuses at baseline. The PI at the proximal, mid, and distal PA was higher in our HLHS population compared with our normal control population at baseline; however, none met
cerebrovasculature vasodilates in response to hypoxia. If this acquire a muscular adventitial coat at a similar gestational age elevated pressures within the pulmonary vasculature, fetuses become “arterIALIZED” over the course of gestation leading to venous egress, we hypothesize that the pulmonary veins communication. With continued obstruction to pulmonary comparison with normal control fetuses. Alternatively, the mildly elevated PI seen within the pulmonary vasculature may simply reflect altered flow patterns within the HLHS fetus. As we have previously reported, fetuses with HLHS have statistically lower cardiac outputs compared with normal control fetuses (see Table 1). In the setting of a reduced cardiac output, blood may be preferentially shunted away from less vital organs, such as the lungs, and toward more vital structures, such as the brain, accounting for the overall mild increase in pulmonary vascular impedance and lower resistance in the cerebral vasculature compared with normal fetuses.

HLHS fetuses with an open interatrial communication acquire vasoreactivity over the course of gestation. However, fetuses with a restrictive interatrial septum did not demonstrate a significant change in vasoreactivity over the course of gestation (Figure 2). One fetus with a restrictive interatrial septum demonstrated vasoreactivity at 26 weeks gestation but lost vasoreactivity by 32 weeks gestation. We hypothesize that HLHS fetuses with a restrictive interatrial communication have elevated pressures within the pulmonary vasculature at earlier gestational ages. These elevated pressures may be a trigger for the acquisition of a muscular adventitial coat, thereby enabling vasoreactivity in response to MH at an earlier gestational age compared with normal fetuses or compared with fetuses with HLHS and an open interatrial communication. With continued obstruction to pulmonary venous egress, we hypothesize that the pulmonary veins become “arterialized” over the course of gestation leading to marked hypoxemia and hypercarbia at birth. In the absence of elevated pressures within the pulmonary vasculature, fetuses with HLHS and an open interatrial communication may acquire a muscular adventitial coat at a similar gestational age as normal fetuses without HLHS.

In response to MH, the MCA PI increased but did not meet statistical significance. A previous investigator proposed that the cerebrovasculature vasodilates in response to hypoxia. If this explanation were true, one would expect the PI within the MCA to normalize in response to 10 minutes of MH, which raises the mixed venous oxygen content by approximately 10 to 15 mm Hg. In fact, although the MCA PI increased with MH, it did not normalize, suggesting that the vasodilation of the cerebral vasculature may be related more to flow than to hypoxemia.

**Limitations**

Our study is limited by the small number of HLHS fetuses with a restrictive interatrial communication within our study cohort. Consequently, we may have insufficient power to detect changes in our parameters with MH testing within our subgroup analysis. Similarly, we may be underpowered to detect a change in vasoreactivity over the course of gestation. Based on the results of our MH testing, we defined a cutoff for lack of vasoreactivity as a change in PI of <10% with MH. However, we did not confirm this finding in our normal control population. Finally, we did not invasively check to determine that MH testing raised the fetal oxygen content. As a result, we have failed to detect changes in our parameters with MH testing on account of inadequate oxygen delivery to the fetus.

**Conclusions**

Our study demonstrates that MH testing is a safe, useful clinical tool to assess the pulmonary vasculature in fetuses with HLHS. In response to MH, there was no change in either the MCA or UA PI. There was no increase in the degree of tricuspid regurgitation, although 3 different fetuses had a significant decrease in the degree of tricuspid regurgitation after the administration of MH. Qualitatively, there were no changes in right ventricular function in response to MH. The PI in the DA did increase in response to MH, probably reflecting increased flow into the pulmonary vascular bed and decreased flow across the DA. Importantly, no ductal constriction was observed with MH. In our study, MH was performed for approximately 30 minutes—10 minutes of MH and then 20 minutes for acquisition of images. Long-term MH therapy has been used safely in fetuses with intrauterine growth retardation to prolong pregnancy. Whether Long-term MH therapy may be beneficial in fetuses with HLHS remains to be determined. We conclude that MH testing certainly has a role in identifying HLHS fetuses requiring urgent postnatal intervention on the interatrial septum. In addition, by providing a window to assess the pulmonary vasculature in the late 2nd-trimester fetus, MH testing may prove useful when considering a fetal intervention, such as a fetal atrial septoplasty, for those HLHS fetuses with a restrictive/intact atrial septum.

**Sources of Funding**

Dr Szwast was partially funded for this work by a National Institutes of Health Training Grant (T32-HL007915).

**Disclosures**

None.

**References**

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**CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Infants with hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) and a restrictive or intact atrial septum have a particularly poor prognosis. Obstruction to left atrial egress leads to marked changes in the pulmonary vasculature, which may persist despite successful opening of the atrial septum after birth. A mechanism for evaluating the prenatal status of the pulmonary vasculature in the fetus with HLHS would be of great value, as it could identify the fetus that could benefit from either prenatal intervention or immediate, urgent postnatal care. In this novel, prospective study, we sought to investigate the pulmonary vasculature in the fetus with HLHS by assessing for changes in the Doppler derived pulsatility index, a surrogate measure of vascular impedance, within the branch pulmonary arteries in response to maternal hyperoxygenation.
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_Circ Cardiovasc Imaging_. 2010;3:172-178; originally published online December 31, 2009; doi: 10.1161/CIRCIMAGING.109.848432

_Circulation: Cardiovascular Imaging_ is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
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Print ISSN: 1941-9651. Online ISSN: 1942-0080

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